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WASHINGTON, D. C. SEPTEMBER 29, 1887.

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sion rates compiled from official sources, which

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THE CURRENT BUGABOO.

Some editors are never happy unless they are giving utterance to their terror at a fancied and imminent calamity. Every year at this season there is a drain upon the heaps of money accumulated in New York banks to move the wheat and hog products which our industrious Western farmers will persist in raising, and to pay the equally active cotton-pickers in the Southwest. It suits the purpose of the stock gamblers in Wall street to raise a clamor about the stringency" of the money market, and to lay the blame at the doors of the Treasury. These croakers always command a hearing in the columns of the Metropolitan press, and to the uninitiated it would appear that guilges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent the country was on the verge of a financial collapse. The readers of this class of newspapers have thus been subjected to a delibcrate and protracted imposition.

The cry has been, "repeal war taxes," stop the accumulation of a useless surplus," until more or less alarm has been needlessly

The truth is this: First, there is no dangerous surplus in the Treasury; second, the Treasury Department has, as usual, found a way to dispose of the current cash accumulations according to the rules of business

The further truth is that the motive which actuates the howl is a desire on the part of the importers of New York and Boston to have the tariff removed, in order to open the floodgates for the inundation of pauperlabor goods from Europe. They deal in imported merchandise alone. If the protective duty were removed, American artisans would be out of work, and these gentry would supplant American cottons and woolens with their imported stuffs. In short, they would monopolize the wholesale business of the

That is all they care about the surplus. They are for free trade.

Another class were copperheads and contractors during the war, and hate above all things to see any recognition given to the men who went on the field of battle to save Treasuary will be "plundered" by this unscrupulous horde." They want the revenues of the Government depleted so that there will be no funds to pay the just demands of the disabled veterans. This would gratify a gnawing spite that never

this aggregation of professional alarmists and dishonest patriots, when the last of the three per cent. bonds was paid off. They thought their time had finally come. The chorus was swelled to a volume that even made the Government officials uneasy.

millions a year, which had been used in paying off the debt, but now there was nothing more due.

What was to be done?

The Secretary of the Treasury did just what any sensible business man would do. complete sets of the works of Charles Dickens He made an arrangement with the holders -the prestest of modern novelists-which we of the Government's obligations to compro-TRIBUNE very cheap. These contain the fol- mise by paying the 41 per cent, bonds in advance, and saving more than half the interest which would have been paid had they run nearly four years more to maturity. He went a step farther, and during the past week he offered to buy \$14,000,000 of 4's and 41 per cents, at 125 and 1081, re-

With reference to the previous purchases of the latter bonds, we explained the effect of the transaction last week. As to the 4's the gain is much more noticeable. in a neet pasteboard box, and will be sent by These bonds will not be due till 1907. Within that time they would earn 80 cents interest on each dollar, or 4 cents each year for 20 years, which the Government must finally pay. The saving, therefore, by buying them in now with money for which the Government has no immediate use, is the difference between 80 cents and 25 cents, or 55 cents on every dollar of the principal

> There is another view of the case. Suppose the revenues should be reduced, and for some reason the receipts should fall off, we might not have enough income to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. It is only some 10 years since this was actually the case, and we witnessed an actual increase of the public debt in time of peace. This arose from the falling off of

In 1837 we had a "surplus," and a law final tenting grounds 3,406 comrades. was passed to dispose of it. It was to be loaned to the States. Under an act of Congress three distributions were made, amounting to \$28,000,000, and before the time arrived for the fourth plum to be delivered. the Government itself was in the market negotiating a loan at usurious rates

It is dangerous business to tamper with

the laws which affect the revenues. Again, in a little less than four years from now a large amount of bonds, those bearing four-and-a-half per cent. interest, will become due and payable. If we cut down our National income, how shall we meet this obli-

Further, we need coast defenses. We need some heavy ordnance. We need our waterways improved to protect our farmers from railroad extortions. Above all, we ought in common honesty to pay the just claims due to our veteran soldiers. The bounties ought to be equalized, the limitation ought to be removed from the arrears act, and all totallydisabled veterans at least should be provided for while they are yet in the land of the

These righteous measures will require the regiment. Address him at Bloomfield, money, and it is sheer dishonesty to deliber- N. J. By desire expressed at the recent Reately propose to bankrupt ourselves in order union of the regiment, Chaplain Simons is to escape payment. Such a course in pri- preparing a history of the regiment to be vate life meets the disapproval of the law, published soon in book form,

and merits the opprobrium of all honest

What reasonable ground therefore is there upon which to demand a reduction of the National revenues? Literally none at all.

We have shown how the Secretary of the Treasury has found a profitable and easy way in which to dispose of the temporary surplus cash, and the next Congress can provide legitimate means to spend all that will accumulate in future till more bonds come due. The time will soon roll around.

Our way to deal with the problem is to pay all just debts before we endeavor to waste our substance at the expense of our creditors or the public defense.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR. The annual meeting of the National Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War Chicago was unusually productive of good results. In the first place, the cumbrous and ineffective division into Local and State Associations was simplified and improved by abolishing the State Associations. In future the Local Associations will report directly to the National Association and be immediately under its control. This will bring the whole body of Ex-Prisoners into closer relations, enable scattered comrades to unite themselves with the nearest association, and make the whole body more compact and easier handled. The abolition of charter fees to the States and the lowering of those to the National Association will greatly facilitate the formation of Local Associations in neighborhoods in which there are but few comrades residing. The organization now resembles very much that of the various Army and Corps Societies.

The Pension Bill adopted will generally commend itself to the comrades. It was subjected to careful scrutiny, and a vigorous discussion, which developt that it represented very accurately the views and wishes of the comrades present, and it will undoubtedly be as acceptable to the comrades everywhere. Let us hope that it will be equally so to Congress.

In the selection of officers the association was particularly happy. Gen. W. H. Powell, he country. They regard pensions as "jobs," the new President, was a brilliant and capaand any one who advocates a pension is a ble soldier. He went out as Colonel of the "shark," and they cannot sleep for fear the 2d Va. Cav., and by virtue of good soldiership and unusual talents for command rose to the command of a division in the cavalry operating in the Shenandoah Valley. He was severely wounded and left on the field at Wytheville, Va., where he was taken prisoner by the rebels and held in Libby for several months. While there he was a vic-Recent circumstances conspired to help tim of the notorious Dick Turner's brutality, who hated him because he was the Colonel of a loyal Virginia regiment. Turner caused him to be placed in a foul dungeon in the basement of Libby, where he remained for 37 days. He was finally exchanged for a son of R. E. Lee. He now resides at Belle-The surplus had been about a hundred ville, Ill., where he is an extensive manufacturer of nails. He is a man of commanding appearance and good voice, and is a pleasing and effective speaker. He will make a good record as President.

Vice-President A. T. Decker, of New York. is an active, enterprising business man, who out of a population of 55,000, 6,000 died. has attracted much attention by his success as President of the New York State Association. He will be a valuable assistant to the

The attendance at the meeting was unusually large, and there was the greatest interest manifested in all the business that came before it.

COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF FAIRCHILD'S the Pacific coast. ADDRESS

The address of Commander-in-Chief Fairchild, delivered at the St. Louis Encampment, will be found to embrace many things which are worth reflecting upon. He makes a dispassionate review of the condition of public sentiment upon the subject of pensions, and the outery which has been raised against the system recently, under the encouragement of a more distinguished personage than has heretofere lent aid to the opposition element. He voices the sentiment of all true friends of the worthy disabled veteran when he calls attention to our duty to bend our efforts to procuring what is practicable, even at the expense of our own convictions as to the full measure of justice

which the case demands. The wonderful growth and innate vitality of the Order is demonstrated in the report of a mighty roll of 372,674 comrades, a net gain in good standing for the year of 25,609 men and 540 Posts.

It appears that death has gathered to the

Two new Departments-Idaho and Arizona-have been set apart under Provisional

The work of the Commander-in-Chief during his term merits the gratitude of the comrades of the Order. He has devoted his entire time to his official duties, and in the midst of trials to which the Order has been subjected as seldom if ever before, has weathered the storm and rounded out his term with the organization maintaining a united front and firmly intrenched behind its bulwarks of Fraternity, Charity and Loy-

THE croakers who foresee a panic through the accumulation of a Treasury surplus have not slept well for 10 years from the same cause precisely, and still things move right along. The same people have set the day for the world to come to an end periodically for a generation or two, and have been terribly disappointed to see the sun keep on rising every morning.

ALL surviving members of the 125th N. Y. are requested to enter into communication at once with Rev. E. D. Simons, Chaplain of

THE IRON BRIGADE'S RESPONSE. When Gen. E. S. Bragg made his famous speech about "coffee-coolers," "bummers" and "deadbeats" in Congress last Winter he also drew a glowing picture of himself

riding down the front of the Iron Brigade, which he commanded at the time, when those sturdy veterans cheered him wildly because they knew they had a leader. In supporting the veto of the general pension bill by the President he voiced the sentiments of these men. has been plenty till the same operation

At least so he said.

All men are liable to at least occasional error of judgment. It was intimated firmly but kindly at the time to Gen. Bragg that he might be wrong about this. Probably he is somewhat shaken himself in the belief in his own infallibility by this time. This same old Iron Brigade has a society, which Gen. Bragg has been Senior Vice-President. They met at Milwaukee the other day, as briefly noted in last week's issue, and Bragg wanted to be elected to the same office again. The old veterans who fought Ewell's Corps at the Second Bull Run, and stood the first shock at Gettysburg, took the opportunity to express their opinion of the General's Congressional oratory. All the other officers of the society from the President down, save him alone, were re-elected. He made an appeal for a similar mark of confidence, but it fell upon offended ears. He was relentlessly rebuked by a majority of about four to one, and Col. Robinson was chosen as Bragg's successor.

None deny that Gen. Bragg was a good soldier, but the higher the pedestal upon which we place him then, only makes his fall the farther now. From the Copperhead stay-at-home the soldier expects nothing, but he may well resent it when a once beloved leader becomes a renegade and deserts and reviles him in the hour of his distress. while the country owes him more than it can ever pay.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN NEW YORK HAR-

For the past few years Asiatic cholera has ean countries, and there has been a continual struggle to check its evident tendency to come West to this hemisphere. The dreaded visitor has arrived finally in New York harbor in a shipload of the seum of Italy, which is being spewed upon our shores in spite of all law against importation of contract labor and the immigration of paupers.

The home of Asiatic cholera is Hindostan. and our first record of its ravages date back to 400 B. C., when it invaded Greece. Early in modern times it was observed that it became epidemic regularly once in 12 years in India. upon the occasion of the Hindoo pilgrimages, spreading west across Asia by the Persian carovan routes into Europe. It first found its way to this continent at Quebec in 1832, and was carried to Detroit, and thence to Fort Dearborn, where Chicago now stands. It attacked the troops at that time engaged in the Black Hawk war, and thence went down the Mississippi to New Orleans, where,

In 1841 it again broke out in India, and by 1848 had once more reached this country, landing at New Orleans with some immigrants from Havre. It was carried up the river to St. Louis, and thence by the old emigrant overland trail to California. In 1849 more than 1,000 deaths occurred on the plains among the gold seekers bound for

India and proceeded west to Mecca, to Alexandria in Egypt, to Malta, to Italy, the south of France and on to England. By the next year, 1866, it was in New York, and was distributed throughout the United States as far west as the plains of Kansas.

Two years ago it scourged the south of France, Spain and parts of Italy, and some towns of the latter country were visited last

The health authorities of New York city have placed the Italians who arrived last week with cholera under surveillance, and they are all, sick and well, kept apart on an island to prevent the introduction of the disease in the city. The officers have entire confidence in being able to control it and stamp out the disease, knowing, however, that if they should fail and it got a foothold in the squalid quarters of the Metropolis, it would travel from ocean to ocean in spite of all that could be done.

One thing in favor of its suppression is the near approach of frost.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE. There were received during the week ending Sept. 24, 1887, 4,786 claims, of which 825 were original invalid cases; 351 widows; 6 war of 1812; 12 bohnty land; 4 navy; old war; 208 on account of Mexican war. and 3,364 applications for increase. The total receipts of mail matter were 44,276

culars sent out. There were reported 4,420 medical examinations at a cost of \$21,253; average cost per examination, \$4.81.

For the use of claimants there were 3.388 names and postoffice addresses of officers

Report of certificates issued during week ending Sept. 24, 1887: Original, 830; increase, 603; reissue, 126; restoration, 45; duplicate, 0; accrued, 50; arrears, 0; Act of March 3, 1883, 0; Order of April 3, 1884, 2; Act of March 3, 1885, 0; Order Oct. 7, 1885, 1: Act of Aug. 4, 1886, 1; Supplemental Act Aug. 4, 1886, 7; Mexican war, 158; total. 1,823. Reissue same date, 0.

has laid out a 4,200 mile trip for him at a cost of some \$10,000. The stake is rather heavy, but-this is a great country and he ought see it.

For years it has been the custom of the Wall-street magnates to lock up money for a few days to depress prices of stocks. Then the people who want stocks to go up under the influence of cheap money raise a hue and cry about financial stringency and call on the United States Treasury for "relief." Always protesting against such a course, all Secretaries, since the war at least, have yielded and sold gold, called bonds, anticipated interest, etc., and for a few days money

could be gone through with again. Last week, when the Secretary announced a call for \$14,000,000 in bonds, the telegraph operator receiving the dispatch for the Associated Press at Boston made a mistake, and it was printed the next morning in all the papers of that city as \$124,000,000. The "Bulls" literally climbed over each other when the exchange opened to buy everything, and prices went booming. It was an hour before the mistake was discovered, and some enthusiastic gentlemen found themselves some thousands of dollars worse off than they were the evening before.

COL. WM. R. MORRISON comes blushingly forward and infimates that if his old Congressional district will only pop the question, he may accept the nomination again next Fall. The Colonel had better look the facts squarely in the face, and remember that there are several thousand old soldiers in his district who did not resign after their first battle as he did, and these men defeated him at the last election because he refused to do them justice in the matter of pensions. We have not heard that they have changed their views as to the comparative value of Col. Morrison at home and Col. Morrison in Con-

NEXT week's issue of the paper will contain a complete account of the National Encampment at St. Louis. It will be prepared expressly for our columns by the most skilful hands, and will be a model of modern reportorial work. It will be the only full and at the same time concise report published in the weekly press of the country. Don't miss it.

IF ANY of our readers want to be astonished at the elegance with which a set of Dickens's complete works can be put up for trifle, let them send us \$6. The set embraces 15 volumes, cloth bound, gilt backs, profusely illustrated. We have never before seen so cheap a set of books. We have but a small number of sets.

tack of rhenmatism. He has been confined do his work. He sits at his desk with his feet stretched out upon a cushion, which is the routine of the day.

THE credit of the United States is the highest in the world because we have lived within our income and had a "surplus" to pay our debts. Within a quarter of a century we have paid over one thousand millions. The best feature of it is that we have | Chairman of the Local Executive Committee, paid it almost all to our own citizens.

PERSONAL

We note that the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, of Boston and Chicago, announce that they have now middle hight, with well-developt, strong figadded Gen. George A. Sheridan to their list of ure, just beginning to incline to portliness, lecturers. The General is a famous orator and raconteur. He delivered the culogy on Gen. Grant In 1865 the epidemic again started in at the great Metropolitan Opera-House meeting

The only living ex-Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was the guest of Commander-in-Chief Fairchild for the week preceding the National Encampment at St. Louis. Mr. Hamlin served in the Senate with Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Benton and the lights of the early portion of this century. He is still bright, active and full of reminiscences, which make his conversation exceedingly interesting.

Congressman H. B. Lovering was last week nomicrats of that State. He is a native of New Hampshire, and was born at Portsmouth April 8, 1841. When | in St. Louis, and no one in the city stands he was about five years old his parents removed | higher among merchants than he. Presently, to Lynn, and that busy city has ever since been his in drifted lace of residence. He received his education in he public schools and very early in life began to carn the trade of shoemaking. Except when in the army and absent on other duties in the public servce, he has been engaged in that business to the present time. Soon after the outbreak of the war Mr. Lovering enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment for nine months. On the expiration of the term of enlistment he re-enlisted. He shared hardships and privations incident to a soldier's life in an active eampaign until Sept. 19, 1864. During the campaign on the Shenandoah Valley under Sheridan, on the battlefield of Winchester, his left leg was shot away. and skin are bright and clear, and except the Being thus incapacitated for duty he returned to civil life. He left the Republican party in 1878 and joined the Democratic and Greenback forces. After two terms as a member of the Board of Assessors of Lynn in 1880, he was elected Mayor of that city. The next year he was re-elected to the office. In was elected to Congress, where he distir guished himself by his interest in labor questions. He was a member of the committee which created the Bureau of Statistics. Mr. Lovering was elected

Senator from Connecticut, whose wife died some two years ago, is about to wed Miss Edith Horner. of Philadelphia. She is an English lady, but has been for many years in this country. She is well known as a promoter of benevolent enterprises, pieces. There were 17,122 letters and cir-Egypt. The late Mrs. Hawley was distinguished for her services in behalf of sick and wounded soldiers during the late war.

Gen, Sheridan's Summer on the Massachusetts shore has given him a new lease of life. He looks younger and happier than he has for some years

The remains of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, who died a few years ago in Chili, South America, while United States Minister to that country, were expected to arrive in New York by the Pacific mail steamer City of Para last Saturday. A delegation of friends of the late Gen. Kilpatrick was on hand to receive his body, which was said to be on board. They were informed, however, that the body had not arrived, but would probably come by the City | Sherman." of Newport, due at New York about the 13th of next month

David Cassidy, of Catasaqua, Pa., who on June , 1886, started on foot to Missouri to secure evidence for the prosecution of his claim for a pension, has been granted a pension of \$24 a month and arrearages, amounting to \$688. He is now at Eversonville, Mo., and his wife and children are in the THE President's efficient Private Secretary | Lehigh County-house. He has been notified of his success, and will return East in a few weeks. He was a member of Co. K, 11th Mo. Cav., and was wounded in the right foot.

The public is reminded of a once-famous characous illness of Jenny Lind.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

Editorial Notes.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 24, 1887.

I "reached heah," as our misguided Southern brethren say, this morning after a delightful ride over the Wabash from Chicago, and cross the seemingly endless savannas of Illinois. What a wonderful land this is that the God of our fathers has given us, and there is no part of it more wonderful than the vast fertile, citydotted plain, which stretches from the majestic Northern lakes to the beautiful Ohio River, and from the foothills of the Alleganies to the turbulent Mississippi. It is an empire in area -larger indeed than the Empires of Gerwhich the sun smiles, as the earth obediently turns every part of her broad face to him "once in every 24 ours, subjeck 2 the Konstitushuns ov the Younighted Staits," as the loval Artemus Ward used to say. The old adage about "every rood of ground supporting its man' might be carried out here, if anywhere in the world, for nowhere else is every foot of ground arable, and so ready to laugh with a bountiful harvest when tickled with the hoe of the husbandman. The narrow ribbon of the railroad runs through emerald meadows as large as European dukedoms-through fields of bannered corn broad and fair as the jointures which proud Queens have brought to their Kingly husbands as dowries. Bloody national wars have been fought for the possession of less fertile land than one can see in an instant's glance through the car windows. The famous Alsace-Lorraine, which Germany wrested from France, and to recover which the Repubique Française is ready to spend tens of thousands of lives and countless millions of money, are not so large as a half-dozen Illinois Counties, and less fertile than the poorest portion of

THE SUN'S SMILES, of which I have before spoken, have been somewhat too ardent the past Summer. Rather. they have not been qualified by enough of neaven's weeping. In plain language, the country has suffered from a drouth, and though the land teems with plenty, though the corn, and the wheat and the cattle seem pientiful enough to feed all the nations of the earth, together with the heathen of the isles, the crops are not what they would have been had there

The most fertile part of Europe-the granary "the Barrat," and there is a story that a peasant who was being shown the imperial jewels at Vienna and told their immense cost, remarked that "the value of the whole of them was not equal to that of one good rain on the Dickinson was borne to his grave by his comrades; Barrat." So one good rain at the right time on this region would have been worth more to member of the M. E. Church, and earnestly lived the Nation than all the much-talked-of surplus up to his profession; hence those who

ST. LOUIS IN A STATE OF PREPARATION. The moment that the outskirts of St. Louis were reached it began to be evident that St. GEN. BLACK is suffering from a severe at- Louis was rapidly getting into readiness to houor her distinguished guests. It is three days yet until the formal opening of the Ento his bed more or less, recently, but most of campment, but already the buildings beyond the time he manages to get to his office and | the Mississippi in Illinois are decorated with bunting and G.A.R. emblems. As we neared the heart of the great city the decorations and signs became more plentiful until we reached placed upon a stool as high as his chair, and | the principal streets, which seemed literally in this uncomfortable attitude goes through given up to the G.A.R. The arches, the illuminations, etc., have been fully described in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and I will only say that they surpass even the high expectations I had formed of tham.

THE HEADQUARTERS of the Local Executive Committee were readily distinguished by the profusion of bunting, far excelling the lavish display made elsewhere. There I found Gen. D. P. Grier, the efficient with Col. Dyer, receiving the comrades as they drifted in. If all that I had heard of Gen. Grier had not prepossessed me in his favor, his personal appearance and words would have done so. He is a man of rather over the Bright, quick eyes, pleasant voice, and alert, genial manners with an air of force and resolution, show him to have been and to be what his history relates of him. He was an exceplater a Brigadier-General, commanding a division, with a battle record beginning at Donelson and running through Shileh, Vicksburg, and the Banks expedition to the capture of ling retreated during the night, we went to the forts around Mobile. Since the war his work burying our dead, and knowing that some record as a business man has been as creditnated for Governor of Massachusetts by the Demo. able in its way as his military career. He has been for years one of the leading business men

refined in face and manner as ever, neatly dressed as of old, and with all of his old-time courtesy of speech and action. But the once luxuriant black hair is thin and white, and his mustache is snowy. He has been suffering greatly with the rheamatism, the result of his years of campaigning on the Plains before the war, but a visit to the health resorts of the North has brought him some relief. His eyes rheumatism his health is very good. He is now living in St. Louis, and is very popular among the veterans and citizens. Next came the Veteran

GEN. A. J. SMITH,

the idol of the Sixteenth Corps-the famous "Smith's Guerrillas"-the General who fought in every State in the so-called Southern Conto the 49th Congress, but was defeated as a candi- federacy west of the Alleganies, and never suf- have been killed after surrendering. It was fered a defeat. The old General's hair-what It is announced that Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, there is left of it-is white and also his beard, but his form is erect, his step quick and alert, and he reads and writes without the aid of glasses. He wears glasses when on the streets, but he explains that these are to aid in scruand was engaged as a nurse in the English army | tinizing the ladies, of whom he is growing during the Zulu war and Wolseley's campaign in | fonder every year. Though the weather today is chilly enough to make a light overcoat very acceptable, the General was clad in a thin, black luster coat and vest, and expressed himself as very comfortable. He never wears an overcoat, and walks to and from his house and office-which are one and a half miles apart-every day. He is Anditor of the city of St. Louis-having resigned from the Regular Army at the close of the war-and has given great satisfaction in that position. He is Gen. Grier's Chief of Staff. "Gen. Smith," said the latter, "fall in here

> at the head. We are going down to meet Gen. "But there are ladies with the General," demurred the old "Guerrilla." "I am not dressed to meet them," looking with great concern

at his well-worn luster coat and vest. "Fall in, now!" said Gen. Grier, with a great | Paris, Ill. show of sternness. "I obeyed your orders for two years, and you must obey mine now."

The old General brings his jaunty little rattan to a salute, and takes his place, followed by the admiring glances of a lot of the boys of the Sixteenth Corps, who think that the only reatheir General was not given a bigger command | he did.

and an opportunity of "going for" Lee or Jue

THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI. Commander Kimball (2) and his Adjutant-General, Russell, of the Department of Missouri, both fine looking, soldierly, business men, come in, and in the course of a conversation, give most gratifying accounts of the growth of the Order in their Department. Since February they have chartered 50 new Posts, while every one of the older ones reports large increases in membership. The G.A.R. is

growing as it never did before in all its history.

JOHN MCELROY. THE annual report of Adj't-Gen. E. B. Gray is one of the most complete reviews of the numerical condition of the Order ever presented. Gen. Gray became famous before the year was up for calling upon the officers of the Departments for reports as to the connany or Austro-Hungary, or the Republic of dition of affairs. He would be a good officer France, and more fertile than any acres on for Assistant Adjutant-General in charge of a permanent headquarters.

MUSTERED OUT.

BISHOP.-Col. Charles W. Bishop died Sept. 18 in Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 72. He served with distinction in the war, and as " Paddy Miles " was wellknown as a writer for newspapers. Jones.-Col. John Winthrop Jones died in Greenfleid, Mass., Sept. 19, aged 70. He was born in Eils-

worth, Me., and lived there until about 1860. He was a lineal descendant of John Winthrop, one of the early Governors of the Massachusetts Colony. In early life he was a schoolmaster. Later he had a country store in Ellsworth, and also built vessels or the coasting trade. He reached the rank of Brigadier-General in the old militia. In 1860 the rm removed to Greenpoint, N. Y., and since has een largely engaged in the lumber business. Col. nes was a life-long Democrat, and served as a legate from Maine to the Charleston Convent Later he was a" war Democrat" and led one of the early Maine regiments to the field, but, owing to his poor health, saw no active service. He married a sister of Chief Justice John Peters, of Maine, who

me in Monroe Township, Platte Co., Neb., Aug. 27, aged 54. He was early among those who responded o their country's call, and was enrolled Oct. 24, 1861, as a private in Co. I, 6th N. Y.; re-enlisted at peper, Va., Dec. 16, 1863, in Co. I, 2d Provisional Y. Cav., and did active duty until Aug. 9, 1865, when he was discharged by reason of Special Order, No. El5, Headquarters Department of Kentucky. Mr. Dickinson came to Platte County Neb., in June, 1874, and located a soldier's home stead on the first tract of Government land he ever saw, where he remained until his decease. He was me of nature's noblemen, and although meeting with adversities many and varied, ever main tained a cheerful, sunny de deavoring to deal with his fellow-men "on the quare," and any who wronged him always founce a ready to extend forgiveness. He leaves a wife and four boys-the eldest about 20 years old, the angest six-to mourn his loss, and a circle of ends extending over the whole County, who sinerely grieve at his departure. His cousin, Dr. D. Campbell, in whose father's family Mr. Dickinson was raised, and who now resides in Wiscons came at once to his bedside on hearing of his iilness, and remained there almost constantly, scarcely leaving it until Mr. Dickinson's death, a period of some two weeks. Although in the meane most distressing news from his own home, Mr. Campbell maintained the most perfeet outward composure, and allowed his own troubles to be obscured by the greater one of his friend. The attachment between the two men was something remarkable, and Mr. Campbell returned to his home feeling indeed that one more strong tie that bound him to this world was broken. Mr. those who, like him, had shouldered the musket and strapped on the knapsack. He was a consistent ourn not as those without hope.-T. L. HALL. SMART.-Near Rolla, Mo., Aug. 27. Isane Sn art, Co. A, 8th Tenn., aged 42. He was buried by the comrades of Wilson Post, No. 189, of Rolls, though

not a member of the G.A.R. ELDRIDGE.-At the Ohio Powder Works, near Youngstown, O., Aug. 26, James H. Eldridge, Co. D. 45th Pa., aged 42. He served more than four years in the Army of the Potomae, and was nine onths in Andersonville Prison. GRAVES.-Aug. 23, at Topeka, Kan., Capt. George Graves, Co. D. 2d Iowa Cav. He had gone into barn to sleep; the barn was set on fire and he was

urned to death. SHIRLDS,-At Union City, Tenn., Sept. 1, George Shields, First Sergeant, Co. A. Ilth Ky., aged 59, MARTIN.-At Dodge City, Kan., Sept. 11, James W. Martin, Co. C, 28th Ky. He served his country faithfully; a brave and obedient soldi BRADY.-John E. Brady died in New Bedford, iss., Sept. 11, aged 46. When 18 years of age he ided a vessel, and a year later joined U.S. eamship Kearsarge, and remained on her over ree years. He was in the ship during her fame pattle with the Alabama, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged. He was a member of

William Logan Rodman Post, No. 1; was an honest, upright man in all his dealings, and was highly respected by all who knew him. BENDER.-William Bender, Co. K. 1st W. Va., was accidentally killed near Bethany, Brooke Co., W. Va., Sept. 8. He was riding on a wagon loaded with lumber, which upset, killing him almost instantly. He resided at New Somerset, O., and was on his way to the interior of West Virginia and Pennsylvania to obtain evidence to enable him to receive a pension. His family at New Somerset,

O., were notified and took his remains there for in-SPOTTSYLVANIA.

Who Shot Down the Tree at the "Bloody Angle"? EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In a recent ssue of your paper some one states that at the Military Museum at Washington there is the stump of a tree that was cut down by bullets at the "Bloody Angle" at Spottsylvania, and aska "Whose builets cut down the tree, as they all came from the same direction?" Well, I tionally good soldier-going out as a Captain | was "thar," and I well remember that tree. I in April, 1861, and coming back four years | was a member of Co. G. 49th N.Y .- a company that went into that fight 32 strong and came out with only seven, six having been killed, six captured and 13 wounded.

On the morning of the 13th, the rebels hav-



of our boys had been captured, I got over the breastworks, thinking that some of them might then that I noticed the tree, and what more particularly called it to my attention and impressed it on my mind was the fact that directly under the fallen tree was a dead rebel soldier. It was rebel bullets that did the business. The tree fell toward the rebel lines, and undoubtedly the appearance of the stump will show whether it fell the same direction the bullets came from or vice versa. If the former, then of course it was rebel bullets, and if the latter, Union bullets. Will some one examine the stump and let us hear from him? -SUMNER A. SMITH, Co. G. 49th N. Y., Sing Sing, N. Y.

Comrade Heath's Letters. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have read with much interest Comrade Heath's letters from Australia, and all I regret is that they are so long between times. There was one clause in his last letter which I think was grand-not when he was telling how they lived in Australia, but where he put in a word about America, or rather "God's country," beginning at the old fireplace and to where he said, "I have fired and will fail back." Would that every citizen in the United States could get that number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. I think we should be thankful that we have a country to-day above all countries; yes, and we still have that old flag that traitors have tried to trample under foot. From one that

Piling on the Coals.

loves God, country and the flag .- JAMES HURST.

[From the Liverpool Courier.] "Oh, Rowena," exclaimed Voltigern Tapeeasure, dropping on his knees without a struggle, "your beauty fires my heart --- " "My daughter," said the old Hengist Wheatcorner, entering the room, "I will divide the contract ter by the announcement from London of the seri-